

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH

## Business Notices

NAME \_\_\_\_\_



**BIRTHS.**

Two slight earthquakes, shocks were experienced at Yokohama on the morning of the 20th March.

OWNERS are reminded that entries for the  
Gymkhana close at noon on Friday, 2nd  
inst.

THE P. & O. Co. ss. Aden, Capt. R. E.  
L. Hill, R.N.R., leaves for Shanghai and  
Japan, at 4 p.m. to-morrow, the 2nd April.

THE Singapore contingent of police leave Singapore on the 8th May for London to take part in the Jubilee demonstrations. Chief Inspector Jennings goes with them in command.

A SINGAPORE Municipal Sanitary Inspector is being tried on a charge of receiving a

is charged with accepting bribes from Chinese not to perform his duty.

THE Chelmsford murder case at the recent Assizes has ended in all the prisoners being found not guilty and being discharged.

The case arose out of a row on board between Chinese and Hindus, in which one

The Austrian cruiser *Kaiser Franz Josef*, Captain Yedina, arrived at Singapore on the 25th March, from Pola, with Baron Czikan, the Austrian Minister to China, on board. She carries twenty-seven gun measures, 4,000 tons and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 10

horse-power. Her crew musters 450 number.

The Singapore Municipal Commission propose to float a loan of half a million dollars. Of that sum, \$264,000 are to be devoted to the repayment of the five per cent. loan of 1893; \$182,000 are to be expended on various works connected with the supply of water; \$40,000 are to be expended on the construction of a junkishia depot; and the balance \$116,000 is for various minor purposes.

Mrs T. H. Whitehead, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China writes to us as follows:—We have this morning received telegraphic advice from our Head Office in London that at the approaching meeting of shareholders of the Bank the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of one cent per annum, free of income tax.

making 8 per cent. for the year, the amount for 1935, that \$26,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and \$18,000 carried forward as undivided profit.

About half-past one o'clock this morning fire was discovered to have broken out in three storied tea-house, No. 14-Cross Street, Wanchai, at the back of MacGregor's racks. The Fire Brigade, under Captain Superintendent May, turned out promptly, but the whole house and the top portion of the adjoining house were completely gutted before the flames were got under.

conflagration is attributed to the falling of a candle from the kerosene lamp. The house is insured by the Manchester Insurance Co. for \$25,000. An inquiry will be held on Monday.

**30 New Pianos** just arrived; best make. Also Cabin and Transposing Piano, grand for the climate. — W. Robinson & Co.

The value of land in Yokohama has 40 to 50 per cent. since the beginning last year and, though there are a few who would be buyers, owners of houses probably will accept their offer as property, and the value of land will still rise.

The *Mercure* of the 25th March states that the Kalaehwai element, taking advantage of the serious condition of the natives suffering from the famine in the islands, are making trouble at Kuehel and action has been given that merchants from Ichar beyond, will be carried off considerable risk as bands of armed men are believed to be infesting the trade routes.

The French mail steamer *Brass* got ashore alongside the Pier in consequence this morning (says the *Kobe Herald* 22nd March). She was in this harbor pilot *Harris*. Some time was spent fruitless efforts to bring the ship alongside and finally, after backing and pulling, she was hauled alongside and under way in the course of which a couple of bollards and a portion of the pier were torn away—hit forefoot was hard and fast on the sand, where it lay. The passengers were landed in the afternoon.

The Colony of Queensland has availed itself of its right to establish commercial relations with Japan on the basis of the Revised Treaty with Great Britain. Japan Mail publishes the Protocol of the arrangements as follows:—It will be of

That Japan pledges her subjects, or trading with, Queensland under the revised Treaty, to abide by the laws, customs and regulations of the Colonies, and to accept the limitation of arms, and so forth; the Queensland Government accepting a similar obligation in Japan. In fact, this Empire has no understanding of policy, or of the fact that any difficulties about this kind of Treaty Powers may be caused by their own interests, or by the interests of the Colonies, or by the interests of the United Kingdom. It is a question of the future of the Empire, and of the future of the United Kingdom.



THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

LOVELY Mrs Langtry has had her bicycle enamelled in turquoise and fawn, which are also the colours of her racing stable.

At Nagasaki, on the 23rd March, the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Peacock* gave a concert, in aid of the Indian famine relief fund.

A PROSPECT is on foot to establish an oil mill at Hangchow, with a capital of £1,500,000, permission to build the same having been obtained by the syndicate represented by Messrs. W. & A. G.

JAPANESE VENERABLE persons report that enormous amounts of foreign made goods of all kinds are accumulating in Yokohama godowns, and further state that some foreign merchants here, finding no prospect of disposing of them, are making arrangements for re-shipping them to other countries.

A MEMBER of the Vegetarian Society at Southampton exhorted his hearers at a meeting of the Society held recently not to give money to missionaries for India, Ceylon or Japan. "Let us remember," said he, "that the natives are pagans, and the missionaries sent out to them are 'fish-eaters,' and they strive to teach the poor-living natives their corrupt practices!"

I HEAR (writes "Look-on" to the *Japan Gazette*) that the R. R. & A. C. have sent a challenge to the Y. A. R. C. to come down and row at the Spring Regatta, and offer for inter-club competition a four-oared, single and double scull event. Yokohama will accept and the Kobe men will have the opportunity of regaining the laurels wrested from them last year.

An ingenious attempt to smuggle opium was recently brought to light at a kiosk station in Nanchang. Six persons and a coffin with a corpse in it, were passing the station in a boat, but the concealment of opium under the dead body was discovered by the kioskman who reported the fact to the authorities. Upon opening the coffin 104 cabbies of foreign opium were found packed around and under the corpse.—*Mercury*.

THE steamer *Outboard* arrived recently at Batavia from Ternate, bringing the crew of the German bark *Gelembra* that stranded on the north coast of Halmahera on the 24th of Jan. last, and became a total wreck. The ship had a cargo of petroleum and marble from New York consigned for the Moluccas. The wreck was sold for £5,000 and the cargo for £2,400. The crew died six days previous to the stranding of the ship.

It is reported that the new American Tariff is likely to bear very heavily upon Japanese products and manufactures, especially raw silk. It passes our comprehension to understand why raw silk should be penalized under a protective tariff seeing that America can not be said to grow any competing article. But protection being illegal at this time, can not be expected to be rational in any of its operations. It may be that Mr. Porter's outcry about the Chinese of Japan is a mere cry for protection raised apprehensions more serious than those on this side of the water imagined.—*Japan Mail*.

THERE seems to be no doubt about Fitzsimmons having defeated Corbett. "Look-on" makes the following appropriate reference to the fight: "Corbett, the pugilistic talker, has found the Cornishman better with his fists than with his mouth. I wonder if the sun went for a holiday at Carson on the 17th? Here is what Corbett had to say about it: 'There may be no harm in adding what I have said often before, and that is I am going into that ring to whip Fitzsimmons. I'll whip him as sure as there is a sun in the heavens.'

IN Lt.-Col. A. C. Alexander, R.E., who comes to the Colony to succeed Major McCallum, the Commandant of Singapore, we welcome an old friend, as Col. Alexander was for some time Commanding the Royal Engineers at this Station. Colonel Alexander had the reputation of being a very capable officer, and he was popular both in military and civilian society here. He is about a year and a half senior to Col. Bogie who now holds the post of C. R. E. Major Anderson, R.E., who is Acting Colonial Engineer, is likely, we understand, to prefer to revert to duty with his Corps, than continue in the Colonial P. W. Department.—*Singapore Free Press*.

WE were able on Wednesday last to announce that, when the Royal North Lancashire are moved to Manchester, they happily will not be for some time yet, the Tint Highland Light Infantry, under Col. Craigie, now stationed at Cawnpore, will be moved to Ceylon, in pursuance of the arrangement that in future the battalions for Ceylon will always come from India. We are to-day (March 13) able to announce, by special telegram from our London correspondent, that, on the retirement of General Clive, Justice in April next from the command in Ceylon, he will be succeeded by Colonel Hickson of the Buffs, whose services are given elsewhere, and who will no doubt get his step on taking up the appointment.—*Times of Ceylon*.

Lord Dunraven intends to call attention in the House of Lords to the prevalence of contagious diseases in the Quarantine, especially in India, and in the House of Commons Mr. Jeffreys will ask for returns for the years 1894 and 1895, as regards the United Kingdom and foreign stations, showing separately for the United Kingdom, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Gibraltar, Malak, Cyprus, Egypt, Canada, Bermuda, West Indies, Jamaica, South Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, the average annual strength of the troops, the admissions of soldiers to hospital, and the ratio of admissions per 1,000 of mean strength for contagious diseases, together with the total numbers constantly sick from those causes.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Smith is so clever! She can make over her last year's dresses so that they look like new. Mrs. Jones: Yes; and she's trying to alter her last year's bicycle so that it will look like new.

'Have you learned any fancy methods of skating?' asked the young woman. 'No,' replied Willie. 'What are they?' 'Blacking up and sitting down.'

'Is Mrs. Bellingham a Daughter of the Revolution?' I think so. Her father used to run a steam boiler.

MARY—Johnnie, when you feel angry you should always count ten before you say anything or do anything. Johnnie—But it takes too long.

RAY—So, when you called the other evening, you suggested that you would state to us your views on the subject of a new coming. He (sighs) No; I had it going.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")

London, 30th March, 1897.

## THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Admirals have requested the Powers to each send immediately an extra battalion to protect the occupied towns in Crete.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE AT THE FRONTIER.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Larissa, where he met with a rapturous reception from the troops and people.

(Special to "Japan Mail.")

## THE POWERS AND GREECE.

Paris, March 30.

A Declaration agreed upon by the Powers was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on March 16th, by M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Declaration was to the following effect:—

1.—That autonomy shall be established in Crete under Turkish suzerainty.

2.—That both Greek and Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island, except the Turkish troops stationed at certain points occupied by the Powers.

3.—That to maintain order, the detachments of troops from the six Powers now in Crete should be reinforced by five or six hundred men each.

4.—The speedy enforcement of autonomous administration in the island.

5.—That in case Greece refused to evacuate the island, she should be immediately occupied by the Admirals of the Powers.

6.—That the blockade of the island should be proclaimed and rigorously applied, and, if necessary, the Admirals should be authorized to declare and employ an effective blockade to certain ports of Greece.

The Chamber voted the adoption of the Declaration by a majority of 350 against 147.

## WEATHER NOTICE.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 1st at 11.35 a.m. The highest pressure covering E. Japan. On the E. coast of China, the barometer has fallen considerably, probably a low pressure area lies over the interior of China. Forecast:—variable winds and rainy.

## GOLF.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB. The following are the fixtures of the Hongkong Golf Club for April:—

First and second ties must be played off on or before the 4th, and the third ties on or before the 11th inst.

## THE CLUB GOLF MEDAL.

This contest with the Championship for 1897, will be a match play, 18 holes. Entries close on 8th inst. Final of 30 holes to be played on 18th and 19th inst.

## CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL.

Dates fixed for the above—18th and 17th inst.

## MACEVEN CUP, COUPEY CUP, POOL, AND SWEEPSTAKES.

Competition for the above events is fixed for the 23rd to 26th inst.

## HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

The Theatre was again well filled last night to witness the performance of the Hudson's Surprise Party. The opening items were rendered in a brilliant and sparkling style, and there was certainly no suspicion of the seriousness which was apparent during the early part of the performance on the previous evening. From first to last, peal after peal of laughter was heard from every part of the house. Every item on the programme was encores, in some cases the artists being recalled two and even three times. Mr. Reid, who made his debut on Tuesday, again appeared and gave an artistic rendering of the song, "Believe Me." He has a powerful baritone voice, and gives evidence of great skill and careful training. Perhaps he, however, like one or two in the company, is rather too much addicted to the use of the tremolo.

Miss Eillian Stanbridge, who sang "Look back," has a remarkably sweet voice. Her clear enunciation, combined with almost faultless diction, made her song one of the best of the evening. In "The Fog-bell," Miss Violet Elliot displayed to advantage her rich full lower notes. Her song was not of the kind that is usually popular, and the fact that, notwithstanding this, the singer was enthusiastically accored, was all the greater tribute to her skill. Both Miss Elliot and Miss Stanbridge were presented with bouquets during the evening. Of Mr. King, it is needless to say that he sang in his usual style. Mr. Hudson received quite an ovation, and was recalled several times. The vocal accompaniment in imitation of the banjo was very cleverly given by the company in one of his encores.

The vocal quartette was exquisitely rendered; the voices blended perfectly, and a word of praise ought to be given to Miss Hubbard, who arranged the quartette. An entirely new programme is announced for this evening.

PATENT MUSIC BOXES, VIOLINS (first models), Mandolines, and Strings of all kinds. W. Robinson &amp; Co.

'Is he a scientific fighter?' (Scientist) echoed the pugilist, contemptuously, 'why, he couldn't parse a single sentence of his challenge.'

PETERWICK—So, you are the veritable original McKintley man, eh? Older inhabitant—You bet! Why, the very day he was born I told his dad that that boy would be President some day.

LIZZY WILLS—Is it true, mamma, that beauty skin deep? Mamma—Yes, my child. Why do you ask? Wills—Nothing, only I was wondering why people don't tell that hippopotamus beautiful, then.

'The insurgents' reported the scout, have a dynamite bag. 'Strange! I never thought of taking that gun. He immediately wrote a dispatch in which he captured the dynamite gun.

'Mr. B. is so well read. He repeated an exact quotation last night. 'What was it?' 'You bet! I gave you the exact words, but he said he'd rather be a something in a something than a something else in a something else.'

F. H. Barnes, clerk in the Ordnance Store, applied for a receiving order under Section 6 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who appeared for the debtor, used the debtor was twenty-three years of age. The reason for his applying for the protection of the Court was in consequence of his having been induced by a man also employed in the Ordnance Store Department to be security for a loan of £100. The total amount due by his client with respect to debts incurred by himself alone was only \$500. The debts incurred by him on behalf of other friends amounted to about \$2000 odd. Judgments had been obtained against Mr. Wilkinson for the debts incurred on behalf of his friends. Orders had been made for payment by him of monthly sums which he was quite unable to pay out of his salary. He was in daily fear of execution in his daily fear of being arrested, and for that reason he had come before the Court. What he proposed to do was to make a suggestion for a scheme of arrangement. His object was to set aside a portion of his salary until the whole of his debts were paid. He was in receipt of \$600 a month and proposed to set aside \$35.

His Lordship asked why a man in the debtor's position should be so foolish as to put himself into such difficulties. Mr. Wilkinson said he could not say. There were two hundred and fifty pounds of his Lordship, both the bankrupts being in the same position. The other petitioner was a young man of 21. It was a most extraordinary thing. They had been both induced by a man very much older than themselves, a man in receipt of about \$2000 a month, to sign a promissory note as security. The trouble was not occasioned so much by their own fault as by that of the man.

Mr. H. B. Baptista said—I am 23 years of age. I am clerk in the Ordnance Store. My salary is \$600 a month. I have no other means of livelihood. My debts were all incurred through Mr. Allison of the Ordnance Store. I became security for him for roughly speaking \$2,000. My total liabilities are about \$2,000. I have been paying money on behalf of Mr. Allison for some time, but he has not continued paying. I have paid over \$70. Judgments were recovered against me for \$800 on account of this debt, and an order made for monthly instalments of \$110. I found it absolutely impossible to pay these instalments.

His Lordship said—The debtor said he did not appear at the Court when the cases were heard.

His Lordship said if he did not appear and tell the judge what his means were, how could he expect the judge to set in instalments? Mr. Wilkinson said he believed Mr. Allison was hopelessly in debt.

Questioned by His Lordship, the debtor said that Mr. Allison was a Magazine foreman, about thirty years of age. He was not under him in any way. The debts were incurred about three months ago.

He signed the notes at Mr. Allison's request. He did not get a cent of the money. He signed the notes jointly with Mr. Allison. The payee of the notes was Maha Singh, an old soldier, who transferred the notes to Balar Singh. Mr. Allison received 12s. a day. There were three notes altogether, the first note was for \$1000; the second was \$800 and the third was \$300 payable eight months.

The payee of the notes was Maha Singh, an old soldier, who transferred the notes to Balar Singh. Mr. Allison received 12s. a day. There were three notes altogether, the first note was for \$1000; the second was \$800 and the third was \$300 payable eight months.

Alison had paid \$70 on the first \$500 on the second. The debtor paid \$20 on the first note and a portion of the instalments on the others. Mr. Barnes joined in the second and third notes.

He was unmarried and lived with his widowed mother. He had two brothers. One of these brothers and himself supported his mother.

His Lordship—Supposing you were to have this receiving order made what could you pay a month?—I could pay \$20 or \$25 a month.

As the officer of the Ordnance Store asked that you're petitioning for a receiving order in bankruptcy—I have told the head of the Department of Allison getting me to sign these promissory notes. I have absolutely no property beyond my salary. I have been over six years at the Ordnance Store Office.

What are your own debts, how are they made up?—By being security for friends who have left the Colony, and I am able to produce letters to show this.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before His Honour Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, April 1.

AN ORDINANCE STORE CLERK'S DIFFICULTIES. M. H. Baptista, clerk at the Ordnance Store, applied for a receiving order under Section 6 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who appeared for the debtor, used the debtor was twenty-three years of age. The reason for his applying for the protection of the Court was in consequence of his having been induced by a man also employed in the Ordnance Store Department to be security for a loan of £100. The total amount due by his client with respect to debts incurred by himself alone was only \$500. The debts incurred by him on behalf of other friends amounted to about \$2000 odd. Judgments had been obtained against Mr. Wilkinson for the debts incurred on behalf of his friends. Orders had been made for payment by him of monthly sums which he was quite unable to pay out of his salary. He was in daily fear of execution in his daily fear of being arrested, and for that reason he had come before the Court. What he proposed to do was to make a suggestion for a scheme of arrangement. His object was to set aside a portion of his salary until the whole of his debts were paid. He was in receipt of \$600 a month and proposed to set aside \$35.

His Lordship asked why a man in the debtor's position should be so foolish as to put himself into such difficulties. Mr. Wilkinson said he could not say. There were two hundred and fifty pounds of his Lordship, both the bankrupts being in the same position. The other petitioner was a young man of 21. It was a most extraordinary thing. They had been both induced by a man very much older than themselves, a man in receipt of about \$2000 a month, to sign a promissory note as security. The trouble was not occasioned so much by their own fault as by that of the man.

Mr. H. B. Baptista said—I am 23 years of age. I am clerk in the Ordnance Store. My salary is \$600 a month. I have no other means of livelihood. My debts were all incurred through Mr. Allison of the Ordnance Store. I became security for him for roughly speaking \$2,000. My total liabilities are about \$2,000. I have been paying money on behalf of Mr. Allison for some time, but he has not continued paying. I have paid over \$70. Judgments were recovered against me for \$800 on account of this debt, and an order made for monthly instalments of \$110. I found it absolutely impossible to pay these instalments.

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Questioned by His Lordship, the debtor said that Mr. Allison was a Magazine foreman, about thirty years of age. He was not under him in any way. The debts were incurred about three months ago.

He signed the notes at Mr. Allison's request. He did not get a cent of the money. He signed the notes jointly with Mr. Allison. The payee of the notes was Maha Singh, an old soldier, who transferred the notes to Balar Singh. Mr. Allison received 12s. a day. There were three notes altogether, the first note was for \$1000; the second was \$800 and the third was \$300 payable eight months.

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Alison had paid \$70 on the first \$500 on the second. The debtor paid \$20 on the first note and a portion of the instalments on the others. Mr. Barnes joined in the second and third notes.

He was unmarried and lived with his widowed mother. He had two brothers. One of these brothers and himself supported his mother.

His Lordship—Supposing you were to have this receiving order made what could you pay a month?—I could pay \$20 or \$25 a month.

As the officer of the Ordnance Store asked that you're petitioning for a receiving order in bankruptcy—I have told the head of the Department of Allison getting me to sign these promissory notes. I have absolutely no property beyond my salary. I have been over six years at the Ordnance Store Office.

What are your own debts, how are they made up?—By being security for friends who have left the Colony, and I am able to produce letters to show this.

You seem to have been doing nothing but standing security; you have not been dealing on your own account with these money lenders?—Yes, I did. I borrowed between \$500 and \$800.

His Lordship said it was provided by Section 6 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1891 that a debtor having lodged a petition alleging his inability to pay his debts that should be deemed an act of bankruptcy and the Court was thereupon to make a receiving order. If a debtor had incurred liability by some fault of his own, and had no means whatever to pay, and as a punishment the Court refused to grant proceedings, but in an instance like the present the Court would grant proceedings.

His Lordship said the Court was bound to see that there were substantial assets. Certainly here there appeared to be no assets whatever.

Mr. Wilkinson said the debtor was able to pay \$25, and he would be able to pay in about three or four years the full amount of his liabilities provided he was assisted at the same time by the other debtor.

His Lordship said of course it had to be borne in mind that an offer of that kind was of a very shady character, because if the debtor lost his situation in a month where he was to be known that in future unless there were really more substantial assets he would not make an order. If debtors were so foolish as to act in the way that this young man had done they deserved to be punished. At the same time the creditors of the debtor ought to be known to the authorities. He would make the receiving order and appointed Mr. Bruce Shepherd to inquire into the estate of the debtor.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME. F. H. Barnes, clerk in the Ordnance Store, applied for a receiving order under Section 6 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

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ANOTHER OF THE SAME. F. H. Barnes, clerk in the Ordnance Store, applied for a receiving order under Section 6 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who appeared for the debtor, used the debtor was twenty-three years of age. The reason for his applying for the protection of the Court was in consequence of his having been induced by a man also employed in the Ordnance Store Department to be security for a loan of £100. The total amount due by his client with respect to debts incurred by himself alone was only \$500. The debts incurred by him on behalf of other friends amounted to about \$2000 odd. Judgments had been obtained against Mr. Wilkinson for the debts incurred on behalf of his friends. Orders had been made for payment by him of monthly sums which he was quite unable to pay out of his salary. He was in daily fear of execution in his daily fear of being arrested, and for that reason he had come before the Court. What he proposed to do was to make a suggestion for a scheme of arrangement. His object was to set aside a portion of his salary until the whole of his debts were paid. He was in receipt of \$600 a month and proposed to set aside \$35.

His Lordship asked why a man in the debtor's position should be so foolish as to put himself into such difficulties. Mr. Wilkinson said he could not say. There were two hundred and fifty pounds of his Lordship, both the bankrupts being in the same position. The other petitioner was a young man of 21. It was a most extraordinary thing. They had been both induced by a man very much older than themselves, a man in receipt of about \$2000 a month, to sign a promissory note as security. The trouble was not occasioned so much by their own fault as by that of the man.

Mr. H. B. Baptista said—I am 23 years of age. I am clerk in the Ordnance Store. My salary is \$600 a month. I have no other means of livelihood. My debts were all incurred through Mr. Allison of the Ordnance Store. I became security for him for roughly speaking \$2,000. My total liabilities are about \$2,000. I have been paying money on behalf of Mr. Allison for some time, but he has not continued paying. I have paid over \$70. Judgments were recovered against me for \$800 on account of this debt, and an order made for monthly instalments of \$110. I found it absolutely impossible to pay these instalments.

His Lordship said—The debtor said he did not appear at the Court when the cases were heard.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

In a recent number of Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, Mr. Ganz, the well-known musician, has been giving his views on that question which is eternally cropping up—'Is England a musical nation?' Mr. Ganz, I may remark, is undoubtedly an authority on singing at any rate. He has been settled in England for 48 years, and during that time has come in contact with all the most famous singers. He thinks that the English nation is decidedly musical, and assures us that of late years immense strides have been made in the art. Only a few years ago, orchestral concerts were scarcely supported at all, and the demand for first-class music was so small that even the old Philharmonic Society was in great difficulties. The singing in London, he says, is the very best in the world. The reason is that so many nationalities meet and unite there that they must learn something from each other. The Italian side is not exaggerated, nor is the German. We find 'the German declamatory style, the French nasal, and the shouting, high notes of Italy, but they are all beautifully rounded down, as it were, with the result that in England the singing is more refined than in any other country.'

According to Mr. Ganz, the British have very good voices indeed. The Italians are more musical, but they are more appropriate. He does not explain, however, why the Italian voice is still smoother than the British, even when the Northern sings in Italian, yet such is the case. Mr. Ganz does not mention a most important factor which ought to be considered when the Italians are compared with the British. The Italians get very much more practice. The average singer in England goes for his lesson once or twice a week, while the Italian singer goes as a rule, once a day. Herein lies the secret of the frequent superiority of the Southern.

A movement is on foot in England to establish a new musical institution to be known as the 'Musical Club College.' The project is the work of Mr. W. H. Cummings (Chairman), Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, Professor Jordan, and Doctors Dunstan, Jordan, Sawyer, Vincent, and Pearce. Their object is to establish a new school of music, and to do this they have secured the aid of the Tonic Sol-faists, and they admit that the Tonic Sol-faists are doing this, they wish it to be carried out on a much larger scale. Why they need to establish a College to do this is not very apparent.

The Incorporated Society of Musicians has taken up the matter, and a paper read by Dr. Vincent at their Conference at Cardiff raised considerable discussion. The paper, which was very cleverly written, took the form of an allegory. 'The Music of all musical pilgrims,' said Dr. Vincent, 'is a large and magnificent city called Music. The roads to it are called Staff Notation, Singing by Ear, and Tonic Sol-fa Notation. The Staff Notation is situated in the centre, and is guarded by a many-barred locked gate. The road traversed by those who sing by ear is a lovely one, but a lake has to be crossed, and the pilgrims become indolent on an island, not appearing to care whether they progress towards the city or not. A few swans back to the mainland, and the pilgrims step to the starting point. How few of our public and high schools succeed, or even make an effort to succeed, in teaching singing! For the most part they are content to wander in eight of the Tonic Sol-faists, and in a not a beautiful road, like the one we have just described, and is not without its difficulties, but experienced helpers are ready to hand to assist the pilgrims over. One stalwart fellow, called Modulor, does wonders. After travelling for a considerable distance we arrive at what appears to be a fine old building, but which, on closer examination, turns out to be a barrier called Instrumental Music. The majority have to turn back to the starting place.'

It is upon this latter statement 'The majority have to turn back to the starting place,' that the discussion mainly centres. When Tonic Sol-fa was admitted to the Government Schools in England it was felt that it was valuable as an introduction to the Staff Notation, but the agitators of the Tonic Sol-fa movement, who are now so numerous, look upon it as the end, and not as the means to an end. Mr. Cummings said that in the kindred subject of language, the happy millennium would arrive when all the nations of the world would speak one universal language, and in Music it would be the same, and the common language 'which would be recognised would be the Staff Notation. Many of the speakers seem to contradict themselves strangely. They said they were not opposed to Tonic Sol-fa, but complained that it did not go far enough. Yet Dr. Vincent says of those who have studied the Tonic Sol-fa Notation: 'I would have been better for them if they had started with their first enthusiasm on the right road at the outset, instead of being obliged to retrace their steps, and begin the journey de novo.'

Here, in my opinion, Dr. Vincent makes a serious error. If a person is trained in the Tonic Sol-fa method, and then applies his knowledge to the Old Notation, he makes very much more progress than a beginner. Time after time eminent musicians have said that the best readers from the Old Notation were those who had first studied Tonic Sol-fa. I remember being present at an examination in singing where the examiner, a well-known Doctor of Music, complimented the candidate on his performance of the Singing Test, sung from the Old Notation. 'Are you a Tonic Sol-faist?' asked the Doctor. The candidate admitted that he was. 'I thought so, from the certainty with which you sang every note of your test,' said the examiner. The promoter of the Tonic Sol-fa movement, who is a school teacher by profession, has the Education Department to issue an order to the effect that the teaching of singing from the Staff Notation should be rendered compulsory in the higher schools. I think it is most probable that the Government will give such an order. It would be no easy matter to find among the Inspectors many who would acknowledge themselves as well-qualified examiners in the Staff Notation. If the Incorporated Society of Musicians had tried to encourage



## Notices to Consignees.

**RIKMER'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PEN-  
ANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Ellen Rikmers*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 7th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 8th April.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 8th April will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1897. 604

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP *OLYMPIA*, FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1897. 654

**STEAMSHIP YANGTSE.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, or S.S. *Cambridge*, and from Bordeaux, or S.S. *l'Esperance*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 3rd April, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent to me on or before SATURDAY, the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 29, 1897. 638

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship *Kintuck*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, the 3rd April.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th April will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1897. 639

**Intimations.**

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

AT 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHADWICK KEW.

(LAYS OF POATE & NOBLE.)

Hongkong, December 19, 1896. 2586

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN, VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Kueiyang*, Captain OUTRAM, will be despatched as above at Noon, TO-MORROW, the 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1897. 678

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

The Co.'s Steamship *Kinsaku Maru*, Capt. F. L. SONNEN, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at 4 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, March 28, 1897. 627

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM TO SHANGHAI & KOBÉ.

The Co.'s Steamship *Vindobona*, Captain C. BELLEW, will leave for the above Places on April 2nd Next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 27, 1897. 629

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR FUCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Pootung*, Captain GYNE, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1897. 655

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Chingwang*, Capt. BULLER, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th April, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 26, 1897. 611

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Lyons*, Captain NIX, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th April.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 25, 1897. 606

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

HONGKONG-VLADIVOSTOCK LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK, VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO, NAGASAKI, FUSAN AND GENSAN.

The Co.'s Steamship *Totomi Maru* will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 9th April, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, March 23, 1897. 587

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Onion*, R. CONRAD, Commanding, will be despatched as above on or about the 9th April, 1897.

For Freight, etc., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 23, 1897. 604

**"SUEZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND LONDON.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, NORKOP, ING. GELE, DANTZIG AND KINGSBERG, with transshipment in HAMBURG.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Courte*, Captain PERAZZO, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th April.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1897. 642

**FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

The British Steamship *Breconshire*, Captain PERAZZO, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 10th April.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1897. 657

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship *Thales*, Captain DOUGLAS, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd April, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 1, 1897. 662

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

The Steamship *Guderic*, Captain H. OKINA, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 a.m.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures a plentiful supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 26, 1897. 621

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship *Yuenyang*, Captain W. WADLOVE, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 31, 1897. 667

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR CEBU.

The Co.'s Steamship *Tanzen*, Captain PEARCE, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1897. 600

**THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.**

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, 1897. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Chitangong, Saturday, 3rd April.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship *Chitangong* will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Ports should be in Consignee's hands, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL EMPLOYEES, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 26, 1897. 450

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND LONDON.

(Without Transshipment.)

Calling at SAIGON and SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship *Guadalquivir*, Captain VINCENT, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 5th April.

For Freight, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 26, 1897. 623

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR KOBÉ (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship *Onion*, R. CONRAD, Commanding, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 6th April, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 25, 1897. 610

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Merionethshire*, Captain DAVIES, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 6th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1897. 649

**FOR NAGASAKI & WADIVOSTOCK.**

The German Steamer *Jacob Dietrichsen*, Captain SCHLICKER, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 9th April, for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MELOERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1897. 661

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient inducement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Algaia*, Captain MAISON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at 5 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1897. 638

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.**

(FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.)

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to and from Naples, Genoa, Messina, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, also VENICE, TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, IONIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports, up to OZAMPA. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD; also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

The Steamship *Biagna*, Captain MACCINI, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1897. 656

**"WARACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Madras*, Captain THOMSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th April, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 26, 1897. 669

**FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.**

The Co.'s Steamship *Dopo Maru*, Captain SAKAKURA, will be despatched for the above Ports at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1897. 669

**MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Pathan*, Captain DAVY, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 7th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1897. 660

**Sailing Vessels.**

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.T. British ship *Fall of Dee*, Lock Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1897. 243

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

The American Barque *Clonara*, Captain NOYES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1897. 294

## Mails.

## Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Bayern, Tuesday, 4th April, 27.

Prinz Heinrich, Tuesday, 5th April, 28.

Prinz Heinrich, Tuesday, 6th April, 29.

Sachsen, Tuesday, 7th April, 30.

Bayern, Tuesday, 8th April, 1st May.

Prinz Heinrich, Tuesday, 9th April, 2nd May.

Prinz Heinrich, Tuesday, 10th April, 3rd May.

Sachsen, Tuesday, 11th April, 4th May.

Bayern, Tuesday, 12th April, 5th May.

Prinz Heinrich, Tuesday, 13th April, 6th May.

Sachsen, Tuesday, 14th April, 7th May.



## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**

**'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.**  
**PRINTING.**

PRICE LISTS. MODERATE PRICES.  
CATALOGUES.  
PROGRAMMES.  
COMPANY REPORTS.  
MODERATE PRICES. BUSINESS CIRCULARS.  
BILLS OF LADING.

Coast Port Orders receive careful attention.



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FROM THE MUNNAP LIS BREWING COMPANY, U.S.A.  
**GOLDEN GRAIN BELT LAGER BEER.**

IN CASES OF 4 D. Z. QUARTS OR 6 D. Z. PINTS AT \$13.00.

One **WATERBURY NICKEL WATCH** will be given away with every  
Two Cases Beer.

Family and Pocket Cork Pullers will be supplied, and Sample Bottles  
given to consumers.

**BARRETTO & Co.,**  
Sole Agents for the MINNEAPOLIS BREWING Co.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1897. 478

FRANK HOTEL.

Mr. M. Alsberg      Mr. and Mrs. Geo.  
Capt. R. A. J. Ander- Holmes

THE CHINESE MAIL

報日午報

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. worth		<p><b>THIS</b> paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at <i>Five Dollars</i> per annum delivered in Hingham, or <i>Eleven Dollars Forty Cents</i> in advance, to <i>Count poets</i>.</p> <p><i>It is the first Newspaper ever issued under purely native patronage.</i> The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.</p> <p>The proprietors, being their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various <i>Ports in the State</i>.</p>
Bartram	Mr. J. Hooper	
Mr. H. W. Bied	Mr. T. W. Hornby	
Capt. & Mrs. Carey	Capt. F. A. & E. Kford	
Mr. F. Van Coughlin	Mr. E. E. Morris	
Major and Mrs. C. H. H. H. H.	Mr. J. H. H. H. H.	
Gov.	Mr. W. Nicholas	
Miss Cox and maid	Mr. & Mrs. G. Nielsen	
Mr. A. Coxon	Mr. A. Findley Smith	
Mr. H. J. Deltampole	Mr. A. G. Stokes	
Mr. L. P. Dowling	Mrs. F. Surpliss	
Mr. A. Ellis	Mr. and Mrs. J. P.	
Mr. & Mrs. F. Frost	Thomas and child	
Mr. and Mrs. Q. VonMr David Wood		
der Heyde		

WIDOWER HOTEL.	
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Miss Barrows	Miss J. Lloyd
Miss E. B. Barrows	Mr. T. A. Loyd
Mr. Wm. R. Boyd	Mr. Mackenzie
Mr. H. W. Boyd	Mr. G. W. Martin
Mr. F. W. Calleen	Mr. O. McDeville
Mr. Chanvassanes	Mr. F. Meyer
Mr. F. W. Christian	Mr. E. Oetz
Miss Clara	Mr. S. C. Paine
Miss Dora	Capt. and Mrs. G. F.
Miss Dorn	Phillips, W. Y. Rt.
Mr. & Mrs. Eperly	Mr. Daniel. Pillier
Mr. & Mrs. C. Ewing	Mr. & Mrs. C. Ewing
Mr. J. M. Foster	Mr. Ransom and Son
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UP THE YANGTZE,  
BY  
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SKETCH MAPS.  
PRICE, . . . \$1.50.

**A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.**

**BEECHAM'S**  
**PILLS**

The Yang-tze Gorges and Rapids in Hu-pe.  
The Rapids of the Upper Yang-tze.  
The Jade-mountain of the Travellers  
through the Gorges of the Great River  
Special Observations.  
A Journey in North Szech'uan.  
Nan-ch'uan and the Kung-tsen River,  
Up the Kiang River.  
The Great Salt Wells.

**Worth a Guinea a Box.**  
**FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,**  
 Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,  
 Soury and Eruptions on the Skin,  
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*female of all ages they are invaluable.*

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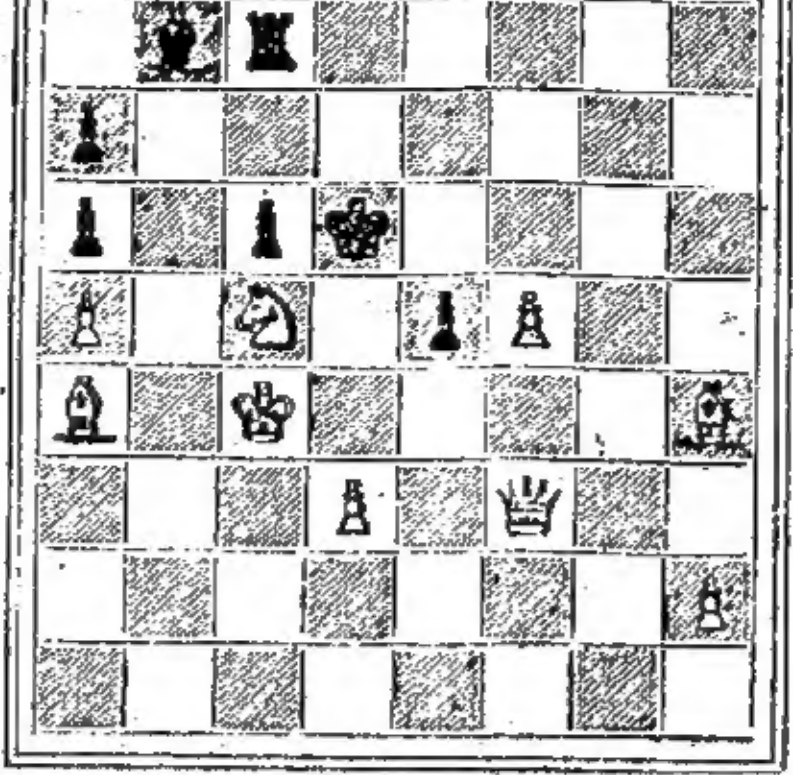
The **WORTH OF HIS-PER.**  
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Problem No. 37.  
By A. J. HAMBLIN (Melbourne).  
Black (7 pieces).



White to play, and mate in two moves.  
Solution to Problem No. 35 by G. Heathcote.

1. B-Kt 2.	1. P-B 7	2. Kt-Q 6.
1. P x B	2. Q-Q Kt sq	
1. Kt-R 5	2. P-Kt 4	
1. Kt-R 5	2. Q-Q 5	
1. Kt-K 6	2. Q-B 3	
1. K-K 5	2. R-O 6	

On Monday evening at the hour appointed for the Problem Competition at the Chess Club only two competitors were present, and they preferred to continue a game on which they were engaged. One more problem-solver arrived later, but he also assented to the shelving of the competition. The weather is becoming too warm for problems, and play is more attractive. There are, of course, puzzles also in the solutions sent me, so I have added a few to the solvent exercise column. No. 35, for instance, a simple two-mover, foiled every correspondent. One sent me  $B-B$  4 foiled by  $K-K$  6, and two others  $Q-Q$  5, to which the reply is  $K-B$  6. The correct

I trust that next Monday a good number will assemble to play in the match between Veterans (seven years in the East) and the West. The Hongkong Chess Club has several clever young players, but I believe the elder players to be the better. Members desirous to play should not forget to notify the Secretary early, and, of course, the larger the number of players the more interest and importance will attach to the match.

Of course we was to be expected that the Disuster to Steinitz would give an opportunity to the many who are too lazy to learn chess or too dilettante to play it fairly well to decry the kind of games and the circumstances that surround them. The job incident is one of the circumstances that prove the incident is not a true one. It is that after the sixtieth year of a man's life he should not indulge in master play in an honorary city, at unsuitable hours, and in a room that is not his own. It has proved that Chess plays well in the hands of athletes, and there is plenty of room for safe cultivation at the chess board before we need run any of the risks that must attend those who devote their whole heart and strength to any one chess game. The many of chess are few indeed, infinitesimal in number, or compared with those of any form of active bodily exercise, while there are countless myriads who maintain their health by getting outside cares and the mimic warfare of the game. It is not an expert to find pleasure in the game, but on the other hand, a man may be a first-class chess player without incurring any

It is the habit of practical players, says the 'Kensish Mercury,' to regard the problem enthusiast with scant favour. They are prone to think of him as engaged in travelling a stupid puzzle, when, as a matter of fact, he is enjoying a poetical mystery of the higher class of chess. Properly speaking a problem is not a puzzle, it is a work of art, the composer aiming to display chess in its perfect and most attractive form. 'True,' the finding of a key of a problem generally presents insuperable difficulty; but when the key has been discovered, the next thing should be to admire the charming after-play, the beautiful mating positions, and how many are brought to the aid of the king as regard a problem as is a poor business as to regard a problem as a child's puzzle, and to dismiss it as soon as the key is unlocked this treasure-house.

Shawalter and Pillsbury are now playing match for \$2000 (gold), and Pillsbury, according to the latest news from America, did won 3-and drawn 2 out of five games. Subjoin a specimen of Shawalter's play the recent match that won him the United States Championship.

PETROFF DEFENCE.	
White (Barry.)	Black (Showalter.)
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. K-K B3	K-K B3
3. P-Q4	KxP4
4. B-Q3	P-K4
5. KtxP	Kt-Q2
6. Q-K2	Q-K2
7. BxKt	PxB
8. Kt-Q B3 (a)	B-KxKt
9. Kt-Q5 (b)	Q-K3
10. Q-Q2	B-K3 (c)
11. Kt-B3	P-K5 (d)
12. QxKtP	P-Q5, sq
13. QxRP	R-B3
14. Castles	K-Rsq
15. P-Q5 (e)	BxP
16. Q-K3 ch	B-K3
17. Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
18. P-P3	P-K4
19. P-K3	K-K3
20. B-Kt2	B-B4 ch
21. K-Rsq	Castles KR
22. QR-Ksq	B-Q5
23. R-B3	Kt-K5
24. Q-R3 (f)	Kt-B7 ch
25. KxKt	BxR
26. K-R3 (g)	B-Kt
27. R-K7	R-B3
28. RxR	BxPch (h)
29. QxB	QxQch
30. KxQ	KxR
31. KxB	RxP
32. B-K5	RxPch
33. K-Kt3	P-B4
34. P-B3	R-K3
35. K-R4	R-K3?
36. B-K7	K-Q4
37. B-B6	R-K7 (i)

Notes by Emil Kemény:  
White, of course, could not play  
P on account of P-K 4 winning.

(b) Premature play, that causes the loss of a piece and of the game. White either overrated the value of the attack and sacrificed the Kt, or else he overlooked Black's ingenious continuation that enables him to keep the piece. Instead of  $Kt-Q5$  White should have played  $P \times Kt$ , and if  $Q \times P$  then  $Q \times P$ , with a perfectly even position.

(d) Another powerful stroke. White cannot continue P—Q 5 on account of Black's reply, Kt—B 3, attacking the Queen and winning the Q P.

(f) This loses the exchange. White, however, had his only chance by playing a lively attack at any hazard. The text move subsequently opens the diagonals for White's Bishop.

(h) Black cannot play  $B \times R$  on account of  $Q-R$  6, and the mate, at  $Kt$  7, could not be well averted. Of course, Black

(i) White now loses the Q Kt P, and his adversary's Q B P cannot be stopped; he therefore resigns the game.

Game No. 92.  
Played at Budapest.

1. P-Bk Bsq.	Black (Tschingorm.)
2. P-B B 4	P-X P
3. B-B 4	P-Q 4
4. B-X P	Q-R 5 ch.
5. K-B Bsq.	P-K Kt 4
6. Kt-K B 3	Q-R 4
7. P-K R 4	B-Kt 2
8. Kt-B 3	P-K R 3
9. P-R 4	Kt-K 2
10. Q-Q 3	P-K B 3
11. Kt-Q Kt 5	Castles
12. Kt-B P	Kt-Kt 5
13. Q-Q 2	Kt-Kt x B
14. Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
15. P x Kt	R-K sq.
16. K-Kt sq.	P-Kt 5
17. K-K 6	B x Kt
18. P-B 3	R x P
19. Q x P	R-K 8 ch.
20. Queens	

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SPACERAVT—Robert Burns was all right in his day, but I think he's a back number now. Stubb Pine—Do you? Spaceravt—Yes. Take the lines, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Think of a Scotch poet writing a sentence of that length with only three words of Scotch in it?

The Tide table given below has been compiled by the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the year 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table is Low Water Ordinary Spring Tides, which has been found to be 2 feet below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 ft. in., and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 12 ft. 9 in. to the height given in the table.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Hour.	Mean Time.	Height.	Day of Week.	Hour.	Mean Time.	Height.
1.	2	h 12	ft. 9	1.	h 2	ft. 11	
2.	3	m 10 32	3	2.	3	14	11
3.	4	m 9 28	4	3.	4	16	10
4.	5	m 8 10	5	4.	5	18	9
5.	6	m 7 11	6	5.	6	20	8
6.	7	m 6 11	7	6.	7	22	7
7.	8	m 5 12	8	7.	8	24	6
8.	9	m 4 13	9	8.	9	26	5
9.	10	m 3 14	10	9.	10	28	4
10.	11	m 2 15	11	10.	11	30	3
11.	12	m 1 16	12	11.	12	32	2
12.	1	m 12 17	1	12.	1	34	1

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Parch,	catty	70	—	鱈魚
Pike,	"	—	—	花鰻
Plaice,	"	—	—	斑鰻
Pomfret, White	"	180	—	白鰻
Pomfret, Black	"	130	—	黑鰻
Prawns,	"	210	—	明蝦
Ray,	"	50	—	琵琶
Rock Fish,	"	70	—	石斑
Roach,	"	—	—	石鯽
Salmon, (Canton),	"	240	—	馬友
Shark,	"	60	—	鯊魚
Salt Fish,	"	140	—	鹹魚
Skate,	"	40	—	魷魚
Shrimps,	"	160	—	蝦
Suapper,	"	180	—	立魚
Solus,	"	130	—	立魚
Tench,	"	—	—	鰱魚
Turbot,	"	120	—	鮫魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	"	360	—	小魚
Whiting,	catty	—	—	長鰻
White Bait,	"	90	—	鱈魚仔

Fruits.		菓子	
Apples, (California),	catty 250	金山	平菓
" (Thontain),	" "	天津	平菓
" (Japan),	" "	日本	平菓
Bananas, fragrant,	" 30	省城	香蕉
" (brides),	" "	省城	香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese,	" 100	山風	栗
Carambola,	" 100	楊桃	楊桃
Cocoanuts,	each 50	椰子	椰子
Ground Nuts,	catty 90	花生	花生
Grapes,	" 170	鮮提子	提子
Lemons, China,	" 100	檸檬	檸檬
" Peel,	" "	檸檬	檸檬
Lichees, Dried,	" 250	荔枝	荔枝
" Fresh,	" "	荔枝	荔枝
Limon,	" "	檸檬	檸檬
Mango, (Saigon),	each 50	芒果	芒果
" (Haula),	" 140	芒果	芒果
Mangosteen,	dozen	山竹	山竹
Oranges, Sweet,	catty 110	新會	橙
" Green,	" 50	青橙	橙
" Red,	" 70	紅桔	桔
Olives,	" 80	白橄	橄
Pine-apples,	each	本地	菠蘿
Pears,	catty 100	沙梨	梨
" (Tientsin),	" 140	天津	雪梨
Pumelo,	each 90	碌柚	柚
" (Siam),	catty 110	越柚	柚
Peach, (Sweet),	"	甜桃	桃
Raisins, Muscatel,	"	葡萄乾	乾
" Pudding,	"	麥精	麥精
Water Chestnuts, com.	" 40	馬蹄	蹄
" Mandarin,	" 50	桂林	馬蹄

Vegetables, &c.		菜蔬	
Artichokes, Shanghai, . . . catty	70	—	上海丁竹
Beans, (French), . . . "	120	—	荷蘭豆
" Long, . . . "	—	—	豆角
Beet Root, . . . each	30	—	紅菜頭
Brinjals, Green, . . . catty	—	—	茄菜
" Red, . . . "	40	—	紅茄
Brassica, . . . "	20	—	白菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . . "	90	—	竹筍
Cabbage, Chinese com. . . "	20	—	芥菜
Cabbage, Shanghai, . . . each	40	—	椰菜
Cauliflower, . . . "	140	100	花椰菜
Carrots, . . . catty	50	—	金麥
Celery, Chinese, . . . "	30	—	磨芹
" English, . . . "	90	—	洋芹
Chilies Dried, . . . "	130	—	辣椒
" Red, . . . "	260	—	紅花
Curry Stuff, English, . . . "	40	—	加厘
Cucumbers, . . . "	—	—	青瓜
Bitter Squash, . . . "	—	—	苦瓜
Garlic, . . . "	40	—	蒜
Ginger, young, . . . "	50	—	新子
Horse Radish, S'hai, . . . "	120	—	板根
Indian Corn, . . . "	—	—	粟米
Lettuce, (English), . . . each	10	—	洋生菜
Mushrooms, Fresh, . . . catty	—	—	草菇
Onions, Bombay, . . . "	60	—	洋蔥
" Green, . . . "	30	—	生蔥
" Shanghai, . . . "	—	—	上海蔥
" Japan, . . . "	40	—	日本蔥
Okroes, . . . "	140	—	洋茄
Parley, English, . . . bundle	10	—	洋花
Potatoes, Sweet, . . . catty	20	—	番薯
" Shanghai, . . . "	—	—	上海薯
" Japan, . . . "	—	—	日本薯
" American, . . . "	—	—	花旗薯
Peechow, . . . "	30	—	福州薯
" Macao, . . . "	30	—	澳門薯
Pumpkin, . . . "	20	—	南瓜
Puraine, . . . "	—	—	豬仔菜
Papaw, . . . "	25	20	木瓜
Radish, . . . dozen	20	—	紅頭白
Rice, best quality, per picul	\$4.50	—	上白米
" Common " " "	\$4.10	—	中白米
Radishes, . . . catty	40	—	乾菜
Spinage, (Chinese) . . . "	—	—	菠菜
" " " " " "	30	—	苋菜
Squash Gourd, . . . "	40	—	絲瓜
Tomatoes, . . . "	50	—	茄菜
Taro, . . . "	20	15	芋頭
Turquoise, Punt, (Long), . . . "	20	—	蘭花
Vegetable Marrow, . . . "	—	—	白瓜
" " (Long), . . . "	—	—	長筒瓜

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" Ame. Sugar cured . . .	340	—	花旗烟猪
" Peccow, . . . "	200	—	福州烟猪
" Japan, cured . . . "	140	—	日本烟猪
Beef sirloin & prime cut, catty	140	—	尾龍扒
" Coraued, . . . catty	140	—	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150	—	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	100	—	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	120	—	牛肉把
Bullock's Brain, . . . per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue fresh, each	250	—	牛舌
" " corned . . . "	310	—	鹹牛利
" Head, . . . "	500	—	牛頭心
" Heart, . . . "	150	—	牛心
" Hump, Salt catty	140	—	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	60	50	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	50	—	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	—	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	70	—	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed) catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves Head and Feet, set	500	—	牛頭
Hams, American, . . lb.	340	—	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	—	—	華火腿
" English, New, . . . "	450	—	來路火腿
" Japan cured, . . . "	280	—	日本火腿
" Shanghai, . . . "	200	—	上海火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	150	—	羊腩骨
" Leg, . . . "	150	—	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	120	—	羊手
Pigs' Chindling, . . catty	70	60	猪鬃
" Feet, . . . "	110	—	猪腳
" Fry, . . . "	100	—	猪雞
" Head, . . . each	500	450	猪頭
" Heart, . . . "	50	40	猪心
" Kidneys, . . . pair	70	—	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	—	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	—	猪腩
" Corred, . . . "	—	—	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	150	—	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	150	—	猪油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	350	—	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	—	羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	150	140	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$1.75	\$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	110	—	生牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	100	—	生羊油
Tenal, . . . catty	130	—	牛仔肉

Poultry.			生口	
Chickens, . . . . .	catty	190	—	錢仔
Capons, . . . . .	"	220	—	鐵鷄
Ducks, . . . . .	"	150	—	斑鷄
Geese, . . . . .	each	—	—	鷄
Eggs, Hen . . . . .	doz.	120	—	蛋
" Duck . . . . .	"	110	—	蛋
" Poultry, . . . . .	catty	180	—	鷄
" . . . . .	"	160	—	鷄
" . . . . .	each	400	—	仔
Goats, . . . . .	"	\$5.00	—	黃雞
Cartridges, . . . . .	"	400	—	鷄
Geese, . . . . .	"	230	—	白鷄
Chickens, . . . . .	brace	600	—	上海山鷄
Wild Birds, . . . . .	doz.	—	—	禾雀
" . . . . .	each	140	—	鷄
" . . . . .	"	130	—	沙鷄
Turkeys, Cock, . . . . .	catty	500	—	公鷄
" Hen, . . . . .	"	400	—	火雞
" . . . . .	each	400	—	鷄
Wild Ducks, . . . . .	pair	800	—	水鴨

Fish.		海鮮	
Carbel,	catty — 160	加魚	—
ream,	" " 80	鱸魚	—
ombas Ducks,	100 pieces 260	五洲魚	—
100 Fresh Water Fish,	catty —	鱸魚	—
arp,	" " 100	蘇魚	—
fish,	" " 30	赤魚	—
ddian, Salt,	" " 80	鹹魚	—
ab,	" " 160	鱸	—
ttle Fish,	" " 80	鱸魚	—
ab,	" " 60	沙魚	—
oo,	" " 90	沙魚	—
g Fish,	" " 10	沙魚	—
ls, Congor,	" " 10	沙魚	—
ls, Fresh water,	" " 200	淡水魚	—
ls, Yellow,	" " 180	黃魚	—
ie Fish,	" " 30	刺皮魚	—
oga,	" " 10	刺皮魚	—
ash Fish,	" " 80	鱸魚	—
roups,	" " 200	石斑	—
dgeon,	" " 90	白魚	—
rnard,	" " 80	紅魚	—
errings,	" " 120	鱸魚	—
unoked	box —	鱸魚	—
libut,	" catty 110	鱸魚	—
oruz,	" " 120	鱸魚	—
oh,	" " 160	鱸魚	—
owen,	" " 110	鱸魚	—
ckered,	" " 10	鱸魚	—
nt Fish,	" " 10	鱸魚	—
die,	" " 110	鱸魚	—
here,	" " 120	鱸魚	—
pydab,	" " 110	鱸魚	—



